THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., N°. 504. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₹ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1, Dutch Screw Steamer *ATTALANTE* now lying in this port ready for sea.

She was built by *John Pile & Co.* of West Hartlepool in 1858, of the very best materials, nearly all her woodwork is teak.

She is fitted with a direct acting engine by *Richardson* of Hartlepool of 70 nominal horse-power, may be worked up to 130. Her boiler is one of the latest improvements so well known for their remarkable economy in fuel, a complete spare set of new tubes for the boiler, and duplicate pieces of machinery are on board.

Her entire length over all is 200 feet, and 158 feet in keel; breadth of beam 23 feet; depth of hold 13 feet.

Besides 50 Tons of Coals in her bunkers, she carries 250 Tons of Cargo, which capacity may easily be extended to 350 Tons by removing two spacious cabins from under deck, to houses on deck.

When deeply laden she draws 10½ feet; and 8 feet only, when in ballast.

Since the steamer has been launched, September 1858, she has been at sea 8 months only, and of that time about 100 days only under steam. Apply to

WM PUSTAU & Co.

tf Shanghai, 10th March, 1860.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1, British Clipper-barque *SEA WITCH*, 373 Tons Register, built of Teak admirably conpered and thoroughly repaired, and fully equipped for Sea

For further particulars apply to

JOHNSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2d February, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE well known Steam vessel *HONGKONG*. 141 Tons Register of 90 Horse power, (nominal) is of light draught of water, and well adapted for towing purposes. This vessel is in thorough repair, and was fitted with new Boilers with Copper Tubes in 1857, both machinery and boilers being now in perfect working order.

It not disposed of by private Sale she will shortly be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars, apply to

LYALL, STILL & Co.

tf Hongkong, 14th January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.

23jn Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port.

THOS. D. LAMOND.

2jn Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the name of GEORGE THORBURN & Co.

Mr. JOHN MAITLAND is authorised to sign the name of the Firm.

GEORGE THORBURN.

31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style and firm of DADABHOY & Co.

D. BURJORJEE.

31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

2jn Hongkong 21st February, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW.
By his Attorney.
W. MARSHALL.

tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FRODE has been admitted a partner in our firm since *the 1st instant*.

OVERWEG & Co.

26ap Shanghai, January 26th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of R. J. FARRIDGE & Co. Manchester, will from and after *the 1st January*, 1860, be carried on in that City, under the firm of FARRIDGE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 20th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.

tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.

7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT

tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT BENJAMIN ULLETT, in our Firm, *ceased on the 31st ultimo*; and Mr. JOSEPH LOVI, Jr., has this day been admitted a partner.

ULLETT & Co.

31mr Shanghai, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR ROBERT FRANCIS is authorised to sign our firm.

BULL, PURDON & Co.

31mr Shanghai, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants*.

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.

tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1*st day of January*, 1860, the business of ISAAC M. BULL & Co., at Shanghai and Foochow and of JAMES PURDON & Co., at Canton and Hongkong, will be conducted under the Name and Firm of BULL, PURDON & Co.

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.

31mr Shanghai, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOSEPH BLAND, in our Firm, cease on this date.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

31mr Shanghae, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.

tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business*.

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.

tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1853.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCE, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th November, 1859.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World.

Payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai*.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 26th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg*.

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others.—*Rate of Premium,* ½ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 *a* and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TO BE LET.

THE House and Godowns occupied by JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

Apply to

A. CUSHNY.

tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1859.

TO LET.

ON the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Thursday, the 29th inst.*, at the residence of JOHN R. HOOPER, Esq., at the Soochow Creek end of Bridge Street. Will be sold, all his Drawing, Dining, and Bed Room Furniture (mostly of best English Manufacture). Plate, Glass, and Table Ware, Pictures, Sedan Chairs, Stores, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued early.

FREDK. P. WEBB,
Auctioneer.

24ma Shanghai, 10th March, 1860.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED:

A fine assortment of London made Drab Felt Helmet Hats with ventilated buttons, also Stiffened Felt Yachting do., Straw do., Boating do., Alfred and Leghorn do.

And a fresh Invoice of Calcutta Pith Hats of various shapes.

H. FOGG & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th March, 1860.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, .. } Tls. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ... „ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August. 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry, } in 3 doz. Cases.
do. Golden do. }
Superior Old Port, }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* and by Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, *at*

FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859.—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald* —may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKUHAMA HOTEL—KANAGAWA.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has just opened the above establishment where families and others can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, in good style, and at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

C. J. HUFFNAGEL.

9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder.
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand.
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI.

tf 2d March, 1860.

美記 *Mae-kee.*

H. MÜLLER,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock maker,

BEGS to inform the community of Shanghae, Ship-masters and others that he has removed his establishment to Barrier Road near the corner of North Gate Street.

tf Shanghae, 25th February, 1860.

Tae-hing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,
Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

A Situation by a young man as Clerk who is well acquainted with routine business of the Office.

Apply to T., at the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 28th February, 1860.

WANTED

A Situation as Store or Godown-keeper, by a young man, a German, who understands English, French, Italian and Russian. He can give respectable references. Address *L C.*, at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6*s.*, either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate Private Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

MCKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK.
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Next to the Treaty Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.
HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacquered-ware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS, AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mi SHANGHAI.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86 St. James's-street London

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. Hy. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Saturday, the 7th proximo, at day-light*, (or any time of the night *of the 6th and 7th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 30th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Thursday, the 5th April*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Shanghai, 23d March, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of those Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TOWAGE.

THE Steam Tug *TA YUNG* is prepared to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* rivers.

For particulars apply on board or to

SHAW, BLAND & Co.

tf Shanghae, 23d March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will be carried on from this date under the style of JOHNSON & Co., *as at Shanghai*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES TURTON JOHNSON is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHNSON & Co.

19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Tuesday, the 10th April*, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, the Household Property of Mr. F. Hogg, at his residence, consisting of good English and other Furniture, Glass-ware, Table-ware, Stores, Sedan Chairs, &c., &c.

Catalogues with particulars, will be issued previous to the sale.

FREDK. P. WEBB, *Auctioneer.*

7ap Shanghai, 24th March, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the large and Commodious Dwelling House in Church Street, comprising Lot No. 32 A, with very extensive Servants' Offices attached and three conveniently situated Godowns.

The above premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. J. W. Lewis, and can be viewed on application to the undersigned, who will furnish any further particulars required.

BARNES DALLAS.

tf Shanghai, 13th March, 1860.

NOTICE.

IF Frederic Brown of Leeds who sailed from England for Australia in the *Countess of Yarborough*, in March, 1850, will apply to R. J. Forrest, Esq., British Consulate Shanghae, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Any person able to give information with regard to the said Frederic Brown is urgently requested to communicate with the above address. He is reported to have left Australia at the end of 1850 for China as Steward on board a vessel unknown, was about 5 feet 9 inches high with black curling hair, and was rather good looking. It is supposed that he died on the passage.

31ma Shanghai, 20th March, 1860.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES

England,	Jan. 26	Singapore.	Mar. 4
Bombay,	Feb. 16	Hongkong.	Mar. 14
Calcutta,	—	New York	Jan. 11
Galle,	Feb. 23		

Mail of 10th February due in Hongkong on 25th inst., and here on April 1st, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 2d April per *Formosa* last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—

From Hongkong... Nov. 30 } Mail received *via*
,, Shanghai ... Nov. 23 } Marseilles, Jan. 13.

From Hongkong,.. Dec. 15 } Telegram received
,, Shanghai.... Dec. 6 } Jany. 16.

MARRIAGE.

Jan. 10th, at Glasgow, William Walkinshaw, Esq., of China, to Marion Stevenson, widow of John Wilson, Jun., Esq., of Dundyvan, Lanarkshire.

BIRTHS.

On the 18th January, at Clunagh House, King's County, Ireland, the Wife of A. Connolly, Esq., (late of Shanghai) of a Daughter.

On the 9th January, at Portswood, the Wife of Thomas Jamieson, Esq., Com. P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Str. *Pera*, of a Son.

On 21st January, Mrs. Wm. Potter Livingston, of 36 Cleveland Square, of a Son.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by

A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER

in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

Ending 23th Mar., 1860.				*Ending 23th Mar., 1859.*			
17.—*Max*	46	*Min*	44	*Max.*	50	*Min.*	31
18.— ,,	50	,,	45	,,	44	,,	32
19.— ,,	48	,,	41	,,	52	,,	37
20.— ,,	47	,,	43	,,	60	,,	42
21.— ,,	43	,,	37	,,	62	,,	44
22.— ,,	42	,,	39	,,	66	,,	49
23.— ,,	43	,,	35	,,	70	,,	50

To be continued weekly.

N B—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange. .... No quotations.

Opium..... Nothing doing during the week.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Mar. 23d, *C. H. Wappaus*, (Hamship), Peterson, from Swatow; *Heroes of Alma*, (Br. sh.), ——, from London.

Departed.—Mar. 23d, *Pruth*, (Br. barque), Hutton, for Hongkong; *Norma*, (Swed. ship), Norman, for Amoy.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Chevy Chase*, from Hongkong, Dr. & Mrs. Menzies, Messrs. E. Clarke, Jarvie, Rice, and Whittall. Per *Formosa*, Mrs. Lamond, Mrs. Fajard, Messrs. Rawson, H. Brand, J. C. Miller, Caine, S. Maine, J. Bon, and A. M. Daly. Per *Heroes of Alma*, Mr. and Mrs. Innocent and Child, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. MacGowan, Mr. and Mrs. Klockers, Mr Hall, Miss Rotherham, Dr. Henderson, and Mr. Geo. Maes.

Departed.—Per *Bustard*, for Ningpo, The Lord Bishop of Victoria. Per *Aden*, for Hongkong, Mrs. Corbett & child, Lieut. E. E. Richards, Messrs. J. W. Whittemore, J. Bland, A. Guichard, R. R Ubett, and Mon. Blondeau. Per *Chevy Chase*, Mr. & Mrs. Markham, Mr. & Mrs. Menzies, and Mr. W. B. Kinnear.

Per P. & O. Company's mail steamers at Hongkong.

Arrived.—Per *Malabar*, March 11th, Mrs. Lamont, Mr. and Mrs. Fajard, Col. de la Hor. Command. Reb al, Dons Barratoes, and Gali, Messrs. Loch, Latimar, McNair, Barnes, Daly, Soermans, Latveu, Uthagon, Clarke, Brand, Willer, and Chapromarie.

Departed.—Per *Singapore*, February 28th. Captain Rooney, Commander Brock, Captain and Mrs. Norie, Mrs. Kop, Messrs. M. Rooney, J. Rickett Jr., M. Michaelis, Ricardo Garciac Calvo, Furon, Binnet, H. P. Haussen, Goolmahomed Moolichna, and Mr. S N. Green; 2d Class. Robert Pickard.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

February 4.

For Hongkong, Mrs. Tomarides, Mrs. Fernandez, Messrs. Williams, Howard, T. Langley, J. De Vesaux, J. B. Hamoine, Lt.-Col. Livet, and Rev. M. McGhee.

For Shanghai, Mr. Holdsworth.

February 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. S. Collioni, Loyd, A. Twining, and W. Owen.

For Shanghai, Messrs. W. Thorburn, Krayer, and N. Bickham, Mr. and Mrs. Fow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Shanghai, March 19th,—Per *Ta Yang*.—Amoy,—Arrivals from Shanghai, 28th Feb., *Mauritius*; 6th March, *Maria Louisa* and *Mary Ann*.

The *Ta Yang* anchored under Cup-chi on her way up to Amoy when she was surrounded by a number of Chinese boats having 14 or 15 men in each, was forced to keep them off with their guns while they got under weigh again to seek a more hospitable anchorage.

The *Maria Louisa* from hence, bound to Amoy, ran into Haw-e-tow bay by mistake, taking Dod's Island for Chapel Island she grounded on a spit near Tawa Island. On sending to Amoy for assistance the *Opossum*, gun-boat with a boat from the *Acorn* went out and succeeded in getting her off. She jettisoned a part of her cargo, but not much. They were threatened by pirates, but beat them off.

The *Broadwater* reports very bad weather on the passage across from Kanagawa.

The next outward mail for Europe, &c., is advertized to leave here on Saturday, the 7th proximo, at day-light. The Post-office packets will be closed on the day previous, as usual.

The Bishop of Victoria held an ordination in Trinity Church on Sunday morning last, when the following gentlemen received Priests Orders,—the Rev. W. H. Pownall, Seamens' Chaplain at this Port, the Rev. W. H. Collins of Shanghai, Rev. T. S. Fleming of Ningpo, and Rev. G. Smith of Foochow, Missionaries of the Church Missionary Society. The Bishop has since proceeded in H. M. gun-boat *Bustard* to Ningpo to hold a visitation of the English Clergy stationed in that city.

The regular monthly meeting of the North-China Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Tuesday, March 18, the President in the chair.

Mr. C. P. Butler was unanimously elected a member of the Society.

Extracts were read from a letter of Dr. Duggan respecting surgical operations in Japan, which were referred to the corresponding secretary.

A paper was then read on the ancient mouths of the Yang-tsze Kiang, giving the results of modern Chinese criticism on this subject. According to the views of the best critics on ancient Chinese books, there were three mouths, two of which were closed soon after the beginning of the Christian era. The largest branch communicated with the Gulf of Hang-cheu at the city of that name, after passing through the Great lake of Sucheu. Its course lay by the modern cities Che-cheu and Ning-kueh, and it entered the lake at its south-west corner. The middle branch proceeded from Wu-hu through the lake on the north, and then went on to Kwen-shan where it entered the sea. The third branch was identical with the present embouchure. All the land east of Kwen-shan and Sucheu, was formerly a succession of mud flats, and was gradually recovered from the sea. No cities existed there before the Christian era.

The thanks of the Society were voted for this paper and a copy of it was requested for publication. In the conversation that took place it was mentioned that there are traces of a considerable subsidence in the level of the Tai-hu or lake of Sucheu. On the north bank at 15 or 20 feet above the present surface, and 200 yards from the water's edge, there is a bank of shells seeming to indicate an ancient lake-border there. Reference was made to appearances of volcanic action in the northern islands of the Chusan archipelago, and also to the rise of the water in all the streams at Sucheu and Hucheu, at the time of the Japanese earthquake which destroyed the *Diana* frigate. At Sucheu on that occasion the waters rose half a foot for two hours and then subsided.

Meteorological Tables taken on board the *Swallow* at Che-foo were presented to the Society, and referred to the Editorial Committee for early publication.

The *Chevy Chase*, private steamer, brought us the London mail of 26th January, on Saturday last the 17th inst. It arrived in Hongkong on the 11th per *Malabar* with dates from Bombay, 16th, Galle, 23d ulto. and Singapore 3d inst.

The following appear in the *Overland Mail* amongst the chief intelligence by this mail.

Parliament was opened on the 24th January. An amendment to the address, moved by Earl Grey, disapproving of the conduct of the Government on the China question, fell to the ground. A commercial treaty between England and France has been signed. Austria, it is reported, has abandoned all idea of engaging in another Italian war. The Emperor of France has written to the Pope advising him to quietly renounce the revolted provinces. Count Cavour has completed the list of his new Sardinian ministry. Belgium has resolved to send an expeditionary force to China, to act in concert with the Anglo-French troops, with a view to establish a Belgian Colony in China for commercial purposes. Sardinia also is to send a frigate and a minister plenipotentiary. The *Himalaya* with two complete batteries of Armstrong guns and 447 Officers and men of the Royal Artillery sailed for Alexandria and China by the overland route on 15th January. The Romish Cardinals are said to be unanimous in their determination to defend the Papal territories by all the means in their power. Capt. Harrison the commander of the *Great Eastern* has been drowned by the upsetting of a boat. Arrangements are to be made to connect the Phillipines by electric telegraph. The Bank of England have raised their rate of discount to 3 per cent. The expected reduction in the duty on tea in April is not expected to come into force.

Money Market.—An advance in the value of money has taken place and a further rise was expected, if the drain of gold continued.

Bullion.—Per China, from Southampton on 20th January,—

For Hongkong, ... £64,270
For Shanghai,............... £98,381

Consols, 94¼ a 94⅜ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 3 per cent.

Bar Silver, 62¾d. a 62½d. per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62¾d. per oz.

Carolus Dollars, 72d. a 75d.

Five Franc pieces, 60¾d.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £15,884,498.

Tea—Steady with an upward tendency. Common Congou, 1s. 1d. a 1s. 2d.

Silk—Dull. Tsatlee, 21s. a 26s.; Taysaams, 17s. 6d. a 19s.; Thrown, 20s. a 22s.; Japan, 16s. a 18s. 6d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai,—At London, Jan. 20th, *Wagoola*; 21st, *Cambalu*. At Deal, Jan. 26th, *Abdul Medjid*.

Departed.—For Shanghai,—From Cardiff, Jan. 10th, *May Queen*; 13th, *Ida*. From London, Jan. 13th, *Sunbeam*; 17th, *Challenger*, and *Moraysbire*; 26th, *Emperor*. From Liverpool, Jan. 16th, *Helen Ewing*.

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai,—Jan. 31st, *August May*, for Montreal; Feb. 3d, *Patna*. 7th, *Bride of the Seas*, for London; 12th, *Canvas Back*, for New York.

Cargoes.—From London to Shanghai, per *Jubilee*, cleared Dec. 30.—(Additional).—Red wine, 442 gals.; white wine, 1,831 gals.; brandy, 788 gals.; Geneva, 1,138 gals; rum, 630 gals.; aerated spirits, 36 gals.; British spirits, 10 gals.; foreign sugar, 12 cwt.; quicksilver, 8,000 lbs.; cigars, 80 lbs.

Per *Sunbeam*, cleared Jany. 13.—Calicoes, plain, 2,369,270 yards; printed and dyed, 243,340 yards; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 50 dozen; woollens and cottons, £480; flannels and blanketing, £25; woollen and worsted hosiery, £40; long and short cloths, £4,630; woollens and worsted stuffs, £5,144; beer, £205; bottled beer, £518; carpets and rugs, £22.

Per *Challenger*, and *Moraysbire*, cleared Jany. 17.—Calicoes, plain, 4,934,404 yards; printed and dyed, 311,100 yards; counterpanes and quilts, 24; hosiery, caps, gloves, and braces, 210 doz.; shawls and handkerchiefs, plain, 12 doz.; woollens and cottons, £707; long and short cloths, £3,963; woollen and worsted stuffs, £9,040; beer, £1,518; bottled beer, £1,190; red wine, 1,180 gals.; white wine, 2,312 gals.; brandy, 1,021 gals.; Geneva, 2 gals.; sweetened spirits, 22 gals.; British spirits, 506 gals.; dried fruits, 5 cwt.; window glass, 500 cwt.; foreign paper, 256 lbs.; foreign iron, 15 tons; spelter, 25¼ tons; olive oil, 100 gals.; sugar, 21 cwt.; perfumed spirits, 11 gals.; tobacco, 210 lbs.

Loading.—For Shanghai, at London, *Wagoola, Balarat, Neville*. At Liverpool, *Electric, William Mitchell, British Empire, Lebanon, Bald Eagle*.

A telegram from Shanghai the 6th and Hongkong the 15th of December was received in London on the 16th of January, being 32 days. This is the most rapid that had then been accomplished. It is stated to have been from Galle *via* Bombay and Aden, but, as the completion of the communication between these places has been announced it should have been considerably quicker from Galle. The *Ganges* with that mail would arrive there on the 1st of January, and at Aden on the 11th or 12th from whence, allowing 4 days for steam from Alexandria to Malta or Trieste, it could reach London on the day named. If sent from Galle it should have been received on the 4th or 5th at the same rate of speed,—or in 20 or 21 days.

Telegrams were received in Hongkong by the *Malabar* to the 3d February from London, being 37 days.

Something better than this must be effected soon, even with the break between Alexandria and Malta messages should now be conveyed between England and Hongkong in 21 or 22 days.

REBELS.

Hang-chow.—This city continues to be reported taken and not taken. Last evening, a native of Hang-chow received a note from his brother at Soochow assuring him positively that by the common testimony of all people, the city was taken about eight o'clock on the evening of the 19th, and that Soochow was considered in great danger. This was immediately contradicted by another man as certain as any Chinese to be well informed, who declared that the rebels did get into Hang-chow, but were driven out again after a sharp fight with the Manchu garrison. It is unhappily not improbable that if the rebels did get within the walls, which they are stated to have mined, this repulse by the Manchus, who are but a few thousands, refers only to their own separate city or quarter, for which of course they will fight desperately.

According to our Chinese correspondent, whose notes have been unusually voluminous, the defence of the city and the precautions taken have been distinguished by all the characteristics proper to Chinese action under similar circumstances. The gates being closed, tents were came pitched all along the walls; then news of an engagement at Hu-chau, in which the imperial troops "*had the good fortune not to be defeated.*" A leader of local vagabonds, by name Wang Shang-chun, was seized and beheaded; also eight spies who were waiting inside the city to co-operate with the enemy. The *tsiang-kiun*, or Tartar general-in-chief, now ordered the people to abandon the suburb and destroy their houses; a necessary measure; but the people, being wiser than the general, were satisfied that their security was sufficiently guaranteed by the forces now encamped outside each of the six gates, and objected to obey the general, who accordingly made the troops fire the suburb. Robbers immediately took advantage of this to commence the plunder of the pawn-shops, the ejected people meanwhile filling the air with lamentations. This was some days before the assault which was partially if not entirely successful, as the correspondent proceeds to remark, that, fortunately the rebels were by this time at some distance or they would certainly have profited by the confusion. All the buildings on the Si Hu, the great pleasure Lake west of Hang-chow, have been destroyed. Among these was one of the four (seven?) great Imperial Libraries of China. Precisely to secure the literature of the empire against such contingencies, a collection of its standard works was made in quadruplicate, and one set deposited at Peking, one at Kin-shan, before Chin-kiang Fu, one at Yang-chow, and one at Hang-chow, in the reign of Kien-lung. Supplementary sets have been deposited at Mukden in Manchuria, and, it is said, at two other points. The Kin-shan, and Yang-chow collections were early destroyed by the Tai Ping Rebels.

From Shanghai, the *tautai* has sent a reinforcement of troops to Hu-chau. An embargo was laid on 40 vessels, which were filled with guns and men. Hu-chau is considered safe by the authorities, and on that side, therefore, Soochow is safe. In Shanghai there is sufficient alarm to induce a number of people to retire to the country. Certain robberies inside the city have put the *yamuns* on the *qui vive*, and a levy of militia has been enforced for some days past.

From travellers who were bound to Peking, and have recently come back to Shanghai, it appears that the highway to the north, through or near to Tsing-kiang Pu, along the Great Canal and over the deserted channel or bed of the Yellow river, is at present quite impassable; that city and all the surrounding country being in the possession of the insurgents. In the opinion of one correspondent, from the fact that both private individuals, scholars and merchants, and official persons, the agents of the Imperial government, have been obstructed and turned back, the conclusion would seem a fair one that the Emperor's authority and troops have disappeared from the sea-coast on the east to the old lines of the rebels on the west. The Chinese authorities in Shanghai may be unwilling to acknowledge this, but we know that the facts are as above stated; and the worst of the case, moreover, in all probability is not told us; for as matters are, going from bad to worse, if it was impossible to prevent the insurgents taking Tsing-kiang Pu, it will now be equally impossible to eject them or to prevent their progress southward and eastward.

Since the foregoing notice was written, we have been informed that a proclamation, issued by the local authorities in this city, announces the recovery of Tsing-kiang Pu. The fact may be as announced, still it does not appear that the highway to Peking is open. No *Gazettes* have been received from Peking for several days. Another correspondent opines that the bands who have destroyed Tsing-kiang Pu have nothing to do with the Tai-ping rebels, but are Nien Fei from Ho Nan, aided by local marauders.

Kidnapping.—The *tautai* issued a proclamation on the 22d inst. to the effect that the United States Consul had addressed him for the purpose of contradicting on the part of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co. a report that kidnapped coolies had been dragged into their premises on the 18th inst. He, the *tautai* informs the people that this report is unfounded. Last year, he says, there were some Chinese kidnapped by lawless foreigners in league with Chinese vagabonds, but that he at once applied to the Consuls of England, France, and America to put a stop to the practice, and to cause the sufferers who had been shipped to be set at liberty. He also seized the native crimps concerned, and had them executed and their heads exposed. This was but a short time since but as the alarm is again raised, it is possible that some bad characters of China are again conspiring with lawless foreigners to seize people. To reassure the population here, he admonishes them not to be unsettled by idle rumours, but, if any native outsiders do combine with foreigners of the same *trempe* to kidnap men for exportation, to seize them and bring them up; when they shall be served as the others were last year.

Interdict against Christianity.—The proclamation of which a free translation is subjoined, is stated to have been brought to a French Missionary travelling in Kih-ngan Fu in Kiang Si, by a native Christian. The copy is not quite perfect in a few passages, though there is nothing to obscure the general sense. In the quotation of the law appended, it seems remarkable that the Magistrate should omit the penalties to which a Christian is liable, if he return to his former profession after abjuring it; an offence which subjects him to exposure in the cangue whether he recant again or not, and to exile after his term of exposure expires. It is not impossible that some zealous Chinese may have conceived the present a good opportunity for the invention of a pious stimulant to foreign propagandism. At the same time the paper, taken altogether, is a ship-shape document enough. The law cited is one of those under the section of *li*, ritual, ceremonial, or observances. It is a clause of the statute for the prohibition of magic and heterodoxy. The clause itself was revised so lately as 1841.

Independently of the Decree obtained by M. Lagréné through Kiying, the edict in the most direct opposition to the 29th article of the new American Treaty, which provides that "those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines, (the Christian religion as professed by Protestant and Roman Catholic Churches,) shall not be harassed or persecuted on account of their faith." By the 3d article of the same Treaty, the Chinese government was bound "immediately on the exchange of ratifications,—to direct the publication of the same at the capital, and by the Governors of all the Provinces."

The italics mark the sense that has been supplied in one or two places.

[Name torn off.] Acting Chief Magistrate of Lu-ling, &c., &c., issues a proclamation urging the simple people who profess the [Christian] doctrine at once to repent and to surrender themselves, without being summoned, at his court, and so avoid arrest and punishment.

Be it known to you that the discussion (on preaching) of the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven and * * * * scriptures, were first introduced from Europe at the close of the Ming dynasty by Matthew Ricci, who led his disciples to Peking, and there having bewitched the Chinese with his books, subsequently tempted them with hope of gain. The higher officers [*became his followers*;] the simple people believed even more devoutly; so the poison spread through the central land; the evil thus by steps made its way.

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Our present Dynasty, consistent in its philosophy, uniform in its morality, has confined it devotion to the observance of the precept * inculcated by their Majesties now canonised, father and son, "Put away strange questions, that the right teaching may flourish." Transcendant [was the wisdom of the] Imperial Commands, which, published to the bounds of the empire, are publicly read on the first and fifteenth of the moon. At a later period his late Majesty canonised as the Perfect, commanded the members of his literary establishment, † to paraphrase them in rhyme, that families might be so instructed, and the people so enlightened, as not to be unsettled by strange principles. Those who [by a contrary course] put themselves beyond the pale of the civilising influences of our peace-giving government, incur thereby the penalties of the law, the prohibitions of which have been again and again promulged. All which things are on record.

Since the Kwang Tung rebels, a heterodox breed, unnatural in their tendencies, dared to revolt against his sacred Majesty, the line they have taken to delude and unsettle the people has been to style their doctrine that of the Lord of Heaven, to pretend that he is their heavenly father. They declare that though Jesus suffered death as a malefactor, he became the Lord of Heaven, that though he came down [to earth] alive a thousand and some hundred years ago, he is yet the father of rebels (or robbers, or criminals.) Can you fancy that any one would dare to make himself lord of heaven, which is greater than any? And what creature was this Jesus, that though dead he should be invested with the lordship of heaven? It is the grossest of blasphemy against heaven. It is the most outrageous rebellion against heaven. Or by what means could Jesus after having suffered death, descend to earth alive and become the father of rebels (or malefactors)? Such have neither sovereign nor father. Jesus then could not have been a human being in life. But supposing that in life he were a humanbeing, then in death he would have been a human spirit; and how, whether possessed or not of ability to appear on earth, would he have chosen to become a lord of rebels, or a father of rebels? It needs not surely many words to dispel delusion on such a point in even the simplest (lit. those who know enough to distinguish two from five, to tell white from black;) still it is possible that some simple people taken in by stories of the heavenly hall (paradise) and the prison under-ground (hell), regard the professors of this doctrine as in no wise heterodox, but simply as persons who are seeking to save their souls, desirous of ascending to paradise, and of preventing themselves from falling into hell. They do not know that dutiful sons and obedient grandsons, occupying themselves in husbandry (lit. ploughing fields and sinking wells), dwelling in peace and delighting in their avocations, have, [in that they so live,] paradise before their eyes (or, at this present time.) Heterodox officials and malefactors, though they bow to Buddha and recite his books, rebuffed by the gods and slain by man, can scarce be said to be out of hell whether living or dead. [In this world,] the Sacred Dynasty punishes them as its [rebelled] subjects, [in the next,] they are ghosts whom high heaven will not endure. Wherein is the salvation of their souls? Stupidity! Wretchedness!

Farther, [be it remembered that] since the rebels of Kwang Tung set the example in disorder their chiefs have either been put to a sad death [by the law,] or have been cruelly slain in the field; and that those who joined them have been miserably destroyed by the troops, to the number of a hundred thousand myriad and more. Where are their lord of heaven? Who saved their souls? Is there not herein a manifest retribution of woe visited on evildoers for turning the back upon heaven, rebelling against conscience, and revolting from their sovereign!

Simple people! You had better come to your senses. The Chief Magistrate, respectfully seconding the benevolent spirit in which the Emperor governs, cannot endure to slay without exhortation. The culprits Tsang Chi-shan and Tsang Chi-yung, who have been brought before him, have voluntarily declared themselves penitent, have abjured the doctrine, and when tested by a command to step over (or bestride) the cross, have readily obeyed. On security given as required by the head-boroughs and their neighbours they have been in consequence enlarged. But as there may be others among you, simple people, who, having heretofore professed the doctrine, are unwilling to come forward and surrender yourselves, or, although you have not professed it, are unaware how the poison of the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven spreads, * * * to what an extent its evil affects future generations, [an evil] not sufficiently illustrated [by comparing it to an infusion ‡ of] *tan* feathers, of which those who drank immediately died, to the venom of the serpent or the scorpion's sting; it behoves him to issue a proclamation. He accordingly issues the following to all the population of the district, military and others.

Know ye! that all mankind, all who have high heaven above their heads and the solid earth beneath their feet, * * * * * education, that the proper objects of your homage are heaven and earth (nature,) your ruler and your parents, the sages of antiquity and the teachers of antiquity. To false doctrines and strange principles give no heed, and attach no belief; it is your bounden duty to put them utterly away from you. The doctrine of the Lord of Heaven counterfeiting § as it does the authority of Shang-Ti, insulting the divine intelligence; [being the profession of those who acknowledge the authority] neither of ruler nor parent, a philosophy which introduces ministers who will tolerate and subjects who will create disorder, you are bound to hate the professors of it as you hate rebel gangs. Good subjects of his Sacred Majesty, are sure of the respect of man, are sure of being blessed by the spirits. If there be any among you whose ancestors in their inability to distinguish false doctrines from true, have committed the error of embracing this philosophy, let the sons and grandsons [of these misguided persons] as soon as this proclamation shall have been issued, present themselves without summons at the court, and these, together with all who, being now informed of the prohibition of the law and the search that is being made for offenders, come forward and declare themselves penitent, no sign of an intentional apostacy [from the true philosophy] being discoverable, shall, if they be if willing to stride over the cross in the Magistrate's presence, be exempt from punishment. But if after this notice any shall continue obdurate and unrepenting, then, inasmuch as they will of their own accord have identified themselves with false doctrine and rebellion, they shall be arrested and punished; whether preaching or professing, they shall be dealt with with all the severity of the law, and besides these the heads of the tithings, which orders are* being issued to reorganise, shall be punished without mercy, if they fail to discover offenders; the penalty being greater or less as they shall be convicted or not of connivance at the offence.

The Magistrate being minded to exterminate the false for the protection of the true, spares not to reiterate his admonitions to the military and the people, who, he sincerely trusts will not treat this notice as a matter of form. If it be otherwise, let them not say when punishment reaches themselves and overwhelms their families, that they were not warned in time. Attend, attend to this proclamation.

A clause of the Penal Code, extracted with all due respect, is appended.

"Whereas a number of persons, Bannermen and others, have been unsettled by the doctrine of the Lord of Heaven preached in the Inner Land by Europeans, who secretly (that is illegally) print the books [of the doctrine] and preside over congregations, all persons convicted of propagating or professing the doctrine for (or under the instruction of) Europeans, and of secretly establishing sects distinguished as such, and thereby disturbing the public mind, shall, if principals, be strangled summarily;—those by whose preaching the number deluded is not great, and who have not adopted a distinction as a sect, shall be strangled after detention in prison;—those who shall have simply embraced the profession without other offence, but who persist in their error, shall be sent to the Mahometan Colonies to be made slaves to the Begs or any Mahometan really competent to control them. Banner men shall be struck off the roll

"And if there be any wantonly putting in circulation heterodox language of serious import, or producing alarm by spells and charms, seducing women, or extracting the eyes of patients whom they delude, these shall also be punished with the severest penalty possible according to the circumstances of their case, as these shall be found to appear at their trial.

"All such as having seen their error shall of themselves recant, or who, when brought before an authority, shall be willing to abandon their profession, and in open court stride over the cross, repenting them in earnest, shall escape punishment; but if they persist in their blindness they shall be dealt with according to law. Neither are Europeans on any account permitted to acquire property in the interior; officers, civil or military, who shall fail to discover the fact that Europeans are privily residing† within their jurisdictions, or unsettling the multitude by preaching their doctrine, shall be delivered over to their Board for prosecution"

Posted on Kau Fung P'o on the 16th of the 9th moon of the 9th year of Hien Fung, (11th October, 1859.)

There is another paper in which the propagation of Christianity is alluded to, which was posted on the back of the *yamun* of the *chi hien* of Shanghai. It is too long for reproduction at present. It is a general denunciation of intercourse with foreigners, especially the English, whose atrocities it enumerates from the time of their coming to China down to the late kidnapping affairs, in which it dwells much on the truckling of the authorities. The terrors of unpopularity may account for the notice *in re* c imps and confederates published by the *tautai* on the 22nd.

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* *Lit* the family precept or rule of the canonised Ancestors, viz. K'ang Hi, the father, and Yung Ching, the son, the first of whom published the sixteen clauses or texts known as the Sacred Edict, which the second amplified by an equal number of homilies, by law read on the first and fifteenth of every moon.

† The Han Lin Academy.

‡ The *tan* was a bird mentioned in history, the feathers of which poisoned any drink they were steeped in.

§ The monarch of Hia, says the Shu King, published commands to his subjects for which he *pretended he had the authority of high heaven.*

* The province of Kiang Si is assumed to be clear of rebels, and a fresh census of the loyal population remaining is become necessary.

† In the Code the word is "privily entering."

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

12th March, 1860.

Yang-tse Nang v. Holliday Wise & Co.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq.,

H. M. Consul.

R. C. Antrobus, Esq., } *Assessors.*
J. Rothwell, Esq., }

Plaintiff.—I sold Defendants a chop of black Tea at 30 taels per picul, about 240 piculs (value about 7,200 taels.) The Tea having been placed in their Godowns they now refuse to pay me for it.

Defendant.—I admit the claim, I do not know the man who lays the Plaint.

(A new Plaint was here made out in the name of the Broker who actually sold the Tea, instead of that of the teaman, and the matter was proceeded with)

Defendant.—I decline to carry out the agreement because the Plaintiff refused to refire the Tea, which was in bad condition, and to allow a deduction of 1 or 2 taels per picul for refiring.

Guy Rehden, *Tea taster to Defendant, being duly Sworn states:—*

It is custom to inspect the Tea to see if it is equal to the Muster. I inspected about 40 of the chests at random out of the whole 400, I found that they were inferior to muster, they were of the same quality but in bad condition, they were in our Godown a day or two before I inspected them. Several other Tea-tasters have inspected the Teas; I have been 2 years tea-taster at Shanghai. In affairs of this sort the matter is generally amicably settled. I believe there is no fixed rule as to the arrangements.

Cross-examined by Assessors,—The Tea was bought on a chest muster as well as a small muster

John Thomas Elliot, *being duly sworn states:—*

About a week ago, I saw 40 chests at Holliday Wise & Co.'s Godown, and I remarked that the Tea was not in marketable order. Afterwards I was shewn the muster; the majority of the Teas were much inferior to the muster in condition. I have been Tea-inspector for more than 4 years. In these cases, I have generally observed that the Tea has been refired at the expense of the Chinaman; but there is no special rule about it: it is generally a subject of arrangement.

Henry William Carey, *being duly sworn states:—*

I was called in by Rehden to inspect the Tea, and this morning I went and opened about 2 doz: cases that had not been before opened. I consider the Tea as being in bad condition, some of it musty. I was not shewn a muster chest. I have known similar cases and have asked the man to refire the Teas, if he has refused I have thrown up the Tea; there is I believe no fixed custom on the point.

Guy Rehden, *cross-examined:*—It was on the 18th Feby. that the sale took place.

H. G. Hollingsworth, *being duly sworn states:—*

A Tea broker requested me to go and examine the Tea in question, he is not here now, I saw about 30 or 40 chests; they were opened in my presence about a week ago. The Teas were in different states. Some were not in a state fit for shipping. I do not consider that any of them were perfectly sound. I myself would have objected to ship them. I have been tea-taster 4 years here. In cases of this sort, I think there is no fixed custom, it is generally settled by arbitration.

Judgment—That the Tea having been proved to be out of condition, the Defendants have the option of returning it, or of retaining it and refiring it at the cost of the Plaintiff; and that the Plaintiff pay the cost of the suit.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS.

I assent to the above judgment to the full extent to which it goes. I dissent from it in so far that I consider that it does not indemnify the Defendants in the event of their electing to retain the Tea, sufficiently to meet the strict justice of the case; for I am of opinion that if justice requires, as it is decided that it does, that the Defendants shall have the option of returning the Tea or of retaining and refiring it at the cost of the Plaintiff, it further requires that they shall receive fair and sufficient compensation for the inferiority in quality of the Tea when refired as compared with the original muster on which the purchase was based, inasmuch as the process of refiring, consequent on and resulting from which alone the inferiority of quality will arise, is only rendered necessary by the breach of contract on the part of the Plaintiff.

R. C. ANTROBUS,
Assessor.

I assent to the judgment

THOS. ROTHWELL,
Assessor.

The following extract from the Log Book of British ship *Berwick Walls* will be interesting to our readers, she having encountered the same gale of 25th October last in which the unfortunate steamer *Royal Charter* was wrecked, and being at the time within a very short distance of her, though she happily escaped destruction:—

"October 25th left Liverpool, in the morning, with light winds from the Eastward,—5:30 P.M., Point Lynas S. W. by W. 4 miles, wind, increasing, in first reef of topsails At 8, wind increasing,—in double reefs. At 10 blowing a heavy gale, ship labouring heavily and keeping the decks constantly filled with water. Midnight, ship under close reefed topsails, the sea breaking all over her—barometer 29:30. 4 A.M., hard squalls, a heavy sea struck the vessel carried away bulwarks, head rails and knees, and all head gear, split covering board, started stanchions, stove in front of Poop and filled the cabin and topgallant forecastle with water, doing other damage. 6 A.M., still blowing terrifically, from N.N.W. with a most mountainous sea running, ship labouring extremely. Noon the barometer rising and weather showing signs of moderating, made more sail."

She also experienced very severe weather at intervals until 15th November.

Her Majesty's speech on the opening of Parliament contained the following, on the China question:—

"My Plenipotentiary and the Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of the French having, in obedience to their instructions, proceeded to the mouth of the Peiho river, in order to repair to Pekin to exchange in that city the ratifications of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, in pursuance of the 56th Article of that treaty, their further progress was opposed by force, and a conflict took place between the Chinese forts at the mouth of the river and the naval forces by which the Plenipotentiaries were escorted.

"The allied forces displayed on this occasion their usual bravery, but, after sustaining a severe loss, were compelled to retire.

"I am preparing, in concert and co-operation with the Emperor of the French, an expedition, intended to obtain redress and a fulfilment of the stipulations of the Treaty of Tien-tsin.

"It will be gratifying to me if the prompt acquiescence of the Emperor of China in the moderate demands which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries shall obviate the necessity for the employment of force."

The *Times* commenting on the debate on the address, on the 25th Jan., says,—

With respect to our relations with China, there is but one feeling among the public. A speedy settlement, and the most peaceful settlement consistent with our national honour, is desired by every one. Never had we a war which created so little enthusiasm. It may almost be said to have been forgotten before it is begun. The truth is we have had Asiatic wars enough, and that wars with China in particular neither inflame the imagination nor appeal to the self-interest of the nation. We have been drawn into two successive struggles by the violence and treachery of a race of semi-barbarians, whom a civilized nation is obliged to punish, although the punishment neither gratifies the one party nor is likely to reform the other. The exceeding ignorance of the Chinese baffles us more than the most farsighted and cunning policy. They know so little of European nations and their power, that in mere wantonness they draw down on their heads a chastisement which it seems cruel to inflict. No honour can be gained in such a war, no advantage except the liberty of trading and security from treacherous attacks. If these can be gained without again proceeding to extremities every man in England will be gratified. The mixed character of the Cabinet, containing as it does many men who voted against Lord Palmerston in 1857 on the former Chinese difficulty, prepares us for the passage in the Royal Speech which hints that an arrangement is not impossible. It is in the power of the Emperor of China even now to avert by timely concessions the march of an Anglo-French Army to Pekin Probably some addition to the terms of the Treaty of Tien-tsin might be demanded if the troops of the two nations had really made good their footing in the Chinese capital, but at present nothing more than the fulfilment of the former stipulations is desired, and Her Majesty speaks significantly of the "moderate demands" which will be made by the Plenipotentiaries, and the "prompt acquiescence" by which the Emperor of China may disarm our hostility.

and again on the following day,—

The subject of China is encompassed with formidable difficulties. Of the two great parties of the State, one appointed the officer who commanded at and directed the proceedings which led to the Battle of the Peiho, while the other has taken upon itself to avenge the insult, and is responsible for the management of the war which is now preparing. Thus neither can afford to be very trenchant in their censures,—the one lest they should draw down discredit on the policy they have originated, the other lest they should rouse up a feeling against the policy they have adopted But here also Government have, from the nature of the case, great advantage. Whatever may be said against them, they are furnished with the everready answer, that the narrative of the proceedings is not yet in the hands of members, and that it is premature to indulge in criticisms which that narrative may dispel. We may lament the expense, we may deplore the shedding of blood, we may apprehend the possible shock to an empire resting on foundations so unsteady as that of China, but events take and will take their course; and, after all our grumblings and misgivings, we shall probably find ourselves congratulated once more on the conclusion of a treaty with China, once more to be scattered to the winds at the first prompting of barbarian caprice or commercial jealousy.

Finance.—*Opening Trade with France.*—An advance in the Bank rate of discount has formed the principal financial feature of the past week. In speculative quarters a movement by the Bank always causes a certain agitation, which has not been wanting upon the present occasion By the commercial community generally however, the change has been viewed with great indifference. Three per cent. is surely a sufficiently low rate of money. Were even a rise to 3½ and 4 per cent. to become necessary, the large and sound trade which is now going on throughout the country, particularly in the manufacturing districts, would scarcely be affected In many branches of business, instead of the extensive orders for goods at long credit which were freely given a few years ago, the transactions since 1857 have been individually of comparatively limited amount, but more frequent, and for ready money. Considering the general shortening of credits, and the unusually large proportion of cash transactions, it is apparent that the internal trade of the country is dependent in a far less degree than usual upon the course of the money market. The past week has also been distinguished by an event which has powerfully strengthened the feeling of confidence in commercial channels, and has far outweighed the effect of the alteration in the appearance of the movement; we allude to the declaration of the Emperor of the French in favour of peace and freedom of trade. Now, we are not of those who imagine that trade can be healthfully forced into a sudden activity at the bidding of King or Kaiser. Commerce is proverbially deliberate in her movements, and refuses to be hurried. Legislative and fiscal tinkering often alike fail to produce the desired effect. It is only when, as in the present case, the proposal aims at striking off fiscal shackles that it deserves hearty adhesion. Trade between the two mighty and populous States washed by the Channel ought to be free as air. At present it is by no means free, nor is it probable that, in the present condition of economic science in France, even her absolute ruler will have the courage to risk shocking the prejudices of an important and bigoted section of his subjects by sweeping away all the trammels upon free intercourse. The mere fact of his Majesty having virtually stipulated that we shall rescind or reduce duties which we levy merely for purposes of revenue, in order that he may dangle the apparent concession in the eyes of his people as a tangible evidence of reciprocity on our part, proves that he finds it necessary to deal very tenderly with this class of prejudices. We must not except too much, therefore, but must accept as an instalment the alterations promised in the French prohibitive duties, trusting that on the other, as on this side of the Channel, the signal falsification of gloomy and interested prophecies will ere long lead to a still more sweeping measure of commercial reform. The principal value of the Imperial manifesto consists undoubtedly in its moral effect, as an invitation to confidence. After last year's uncertainties and alarms, the mercantile classes—and nowhere so much as in France—imbibed a rooted distrust, which made them eschew all transactions involving the element of enterprise. Enterprise cannot exist without confidence. The Emperor's declaration is hailed as an unmistakable proof that he has made his election, and that the whole influence of the Government will be directed to the maintenance of peace and the extension of commerce. Amid all the distrust in the commercial world, many persons have long foreseen that pledges of a reassuring character could not be withheld. Napoleon has conducted a great war to a successful issue, raised the prestige of France, and proved himself a soldier and a general. He must now, it was argued, rest upon his laurels, and exert himself to conciliate commerce. Even supposing that his policy may lead him periodically to encourage a foreign war, it could not lead him to waste in barren agitation the intervening years of peace. To maintain her rank as the first military power of Europe, France must direct her energies to commercial progress, wealth being the true sinews of war. Those who, far in advance of the event, worked out the political problems of the moment to this logical solution, have derived a great increase of confidence from the corroboration of their conclusions. The Emperor Napoleon declares solemnly that trade is to "take a fresh spring."—*Daily News.*

THE AMERICAN MESSAGE.

Mr. Buchanan is not only, as he states in his Message, one of the oldest public men in the United States, but he is also one of the few statesmen in the country. The Democratic party, from its long monopoly of office, is the only American school in which statesmanship can be learned, and yet it seems unequal to producing politicians who are anything better than factious intriguers. The characteristic of statesmanship is to deal with circumstances as they arise, and the growth of such a science is impossible within the circle of a party which has of late years been distinguished for forcing all its members alike to subscribe a vast number of dogmatic positions on almost all the points of politics which can possibly emerge. Mr. Buchanan's connexion with the Democrats makes itself felt in the unqualified opinions to which he commits himself in respect of Cuba, Mexico, and the American claim to San Juan; but the better influences under which he was originally trained are seen in the comparative moderation of his language, and in his abstinence from inflammatory appeals.

It is interesting to observe the mode in which a public man of this stamp addresses himself to the great domestic question which now troubles the United States. From his view of the difficulty, we may perhaps gain some idea of the spirit in which the Fathers of the Republic would have met it, could it have been foreseen in their day. The Constitution of the United States marks out, of course, the legitimate limits of political action and discussion; the Supreme Court is the proper interpreter of the Constitution; and accordingly, the decisions of the Supreme Court ought to be regarded as possessing equal authority with the text of that famous instrument. Mr. Buchanan takes his stand, therefore, on the notorious Dred Scott decision. He accepts, with all its consequences, the doctrine that no coloured man can be a citizen of the United States, and indeed gives it a needlessly universal application, as we have seen from the strange correspondence with the American Secretary of Embassy in this country which has just been printed in the newspapers. He lays down unreservedly, after the judges of the constitutional tribunal, that everything which by the law of any State is considered property must be treated as property when removed into the Territories of the Federation, until those Territories become new States with constitutions which embody a different rule. On the other hand he declares in energetic language against the re-establishment of the African slave-trade. Probably, up to the time of the fourth or fifth President, the ground thus taken would have been considered not only strong, but absolutely impregnable. Before a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, interpretative of the Constitution, the whole country would have bowed its head. The misfortune of the present day is that there is now disagreement on the first principles of constitutional law. The idolatrous reverence professed toward the Constitution by the statesmen of the last generation is, to say the least, sensibly impaired, while something like positive contempt is felt for the juridical declarations of the Supreme Court. Though it still includes some lawyers of repute, the Bench of that tribunal is filled by vehement partisans of Democratic opinions, and the drill and organization of the Democratic party are so perfect as to crush independence of thought in the strongest intellects. The Dred Scott decision was too opportune not to excite something more than suspicion. In the very nick of a critical time, the Supreme Court, having simply to decide whether a person of negro extraction could have a recourse to the tribunals of the United States, took occasion to give an authoritative opinion on almost every question which had been at issue in the contest between Colonel Fremont and Mr. Buchanan. A feeble notion of this scandal can perhaps be obtained by supposing that in the last general election but one, a Whig Judge had taken advantage of a running down case in the Chinese seas to declare judicially that the Canton authorities were not justified in their seizure of the famous lorcha *Arrow*. Even if the circumstances under which the judgment of the Supreme Court was pronounced had not been such as to discredit it, it would have been in the highest degree irritating to the great mass of the American people. Though it were technically correct, it only established that the authors of the Federal Constitution had been guilty of a slip. No body can doubt for an instant that they intended to exclude Slavery from all the unsettled territory on the Northwest of the United States; for, while as yet assembled in a Congress with only limited powers, they enacted that no slaves should be held in those dependencies, and then, when afterwards united under the Federal Constitution in the present Congress of the United States, they renewed the prohibition. But the Supreme Court decides that, in the Constitution which these same persons drew up meantime, they used language which estopped them from subsequently prohibiting slavery in the Territories. If so, it was certainly an inadvertence; and the manifest improbability of such a blunder, joined to the other incidents of the Dred Scott decision, has naturally strengthened the impressions of those who affirm that the constitutional law laid down by the Supreme Court is altogether erroneous. It follows that President Buchanan's position, though possessing the advantage of a legal sanction, has all the weakness which characterizes the particular legal doctrine on which he takes his stand. And the worst is, that the higher the sanctity claimed for the decisions of the Supreme Court, the more is popular respect for the Constitution impaired. If a gainsayer of the Dred Scott judgment be necessarily a questioner of the Constitution, the result is that the Constitution will be questioned. The sentiments of the North on the subject of slavery are now too highly wrought to be quelled either by constitutional fictions or by acts of the Constitution itself.

Mr. Buchanan's proposals for direct intervention in Mexico are startling enough. The effect of marching a United States army into that country, whatever the pretext, will be to ensure the triumph of what is called by a pleasant fiction, the Constitutional party. With this party Mr. Buchanan identifies American interests, and he openly proposes to assist it because it favours the United States. What this will come to, Englishmen ought to know pretty well, for the process has its exact counterpart in our Indian experience. A dispossessed faction in a Spanish-American Republic corresponds exactly with a pretender to an Indian throne, and the policy of Mr. Buchanan is precisely that of many an English Governor-General. First, for the honour of the United States, the Constitutionalists will have to be maintained in power against all comers. Shortly, they will misconduct themselves, as every faction in that miserable country has misconducted itself, and will continue to do; and then the American Government will be ashamed of the atrocities committed under the shadow of its Protectorate. Nothing will afterwards remain except annexation; and so full in view is this consequence that it is idle for Mr. Buchanan to confine his suggestions to the acquisition of a few outlying and unpeopled provinces. The probability is, however, that Congress will refuse him the powers which he asks; for there is moderation enough remaining on all sides to feel disrelish for the bitterness which would be added to existing controversies the moment the question arose whether any newly acquired territory should be slave-soil or free.—*The Saturday Review*, Jan. 14.

The Earl of Guildford and Lord Lyndhurst are entitled, in point of years, to claim precedence over their brother peers. They have both reached the ripe age of 87. Following close are Viscount Combermere and the Earl of Charlemont, who are respectively aged 85 and 84. The heir of the latter is in his 80th year. Sixteen peers of Parliament have reached the age of 80, or have passed it. Lord Brougham is among these Nestors of the State, being in his 81st year. The oldest member of the House of Commons is Sir Charles M. Burrel, the member for New Shoreham who is in his 85th year. Lord Palmerston is 75; Lord John Russell, 67; Mr. Disraeli, 54; Mr. Cobden, 55; and Mr. Bright, 48. Lord Campbell is the oldest judge upon the English Bench. He is 78 years of age Sir James Willes is the youngest, being only 44. The Irish Bench is graced by the presence of the oldest and the youngest judge in the United Kingdom—the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, aged 83, and the Right Hon. William Keogh, aged 42.—*Overland Mail*, Jan. 10.

A lawyer at Rome asked a priest—"What is the difference between a priest and a donkey?" and, upon the latter giving it up, the lawyer replied—"the one wears the cross on his breast, and the other on his back." "Very true," said the priest, but can you tell me the difference between a lawyer and a donkey' "No I cannot," "No more can I," said the priest.

Pat's Explanation.—"Are you the mate?" said a man to the Irish cook of a vessel lying in port. "No," said he, "but I'm the man that boils the mate."

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NINGPO SHIPPING LIST.

ARRIVED.—*(None)*

Mar. DEPARTED.
14,—Independence, (Br. bg.), Austin, Fuchau.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Snipe, (Br. bg), and Rhein, (Ham. bq.)

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Mar. ARRIVED.
3,—Kate Hooper, (Am. sh.), Johnson, Macao.
10,—Adeline Gibbz, (Am. sh.), Withington, Whaler from cruizing.

Mar. DEPARTED.
3,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Shanghai.
10,—Veloz, (Br. sh.), Jones, do.
10,—Groningen, (Du. war-str.), Van der Meersch, Kanagawa.
13,—Syrian, (Br. bq.), Hodgeton, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Kate Hooper, (Am sh.); Vesper, (Am. sh.); Adeline Gibbz, (Am. sh.); Marie Gabrielle, (Fr. sh); Chicora, (Br. sh.),—loading for Amoy and Hongkong; Kate Cleather, (Br. bq); Acastus, (Br. bq.),—for London; Eaglet, (Br. bq.), for Hongkong, and Emperor, (Jap. str).

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

Mar. ARRIVED.
7,—Judge Shaw, (Am. sh.), Parker, Shanghai.

DEPARTED.—*(None.)*

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
Camilla, (H. M. bg.); The Japanese, (Rus. war-str.); Broadwater, (Br. sh.); Nassau, (——); Christian Louis, (Du. bg.); Moneka, (Am. sh.); Melita, (Am. sch.); Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.); Julie, (Fr. sh); Schiller, (Du. bg.); Excelsior, (Br sh.); Maggie, (Br. bq.), and Urania, (Am. bq.)

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received last mail.

725—Schiller's Life, by Palleski, 2 vols.
678—Brialmont & Gleig's Life of the Duke of Wellington.
726—Civil Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington.
1266—A Visit to the Phillipine Isles, by Sir John Bowring.
1267—Pictures of the Chinese, by Rev. W. Cobbould.
1268—Fate of Franklin, by Capt. McClintock.
1269—Story of New Zealand, by Dr Thomson.
1270—The War in Italy, by Carlo Bossoli.
1915—Julian Home.
1916—The Human Face Divine.
1917—The Day of Small Things.
1918—Seven Years, by Miss Kavanagh.
2354—History of the Commercial Crisis, 1857.
2355—Dramatic Riminiscences, by G. Vandenkoff.
2294—Pictures of Life and Character, by John Leech—3d series.
The Gordian Knot, parts X. to XII.
One of them.
Plain or Ringlets?
Magazines and Reviews for January.

Shanghae, 6th March, 1860.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo	Consignees.
Mar 17	Marie Wilhelmine	Ha. bg	218	Jorgensen	Kelung	Mar 8	Coals	Harkort and Co
.. 17	Chevy Chase	B. str.	423	Crockett	Hongkong	.. 13	Op., &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 18	Marmora	B. bark	363	Lyell	do	.. 3	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Firm (81) [H. M.	g.-boat		Boulton	Fuchau	Feb 29		
.. 18	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Kanagawa	Mar 10	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Syrian	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	Nagasaki	.. —	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 18	Ta Yung	B. str.	124	Filleul	Hongkong / Amoy	.. 6 / .. 10	Ballast	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 18	Broadwater	B. ship	571	Stockman	Kanagawa	.. 8	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 19	Cruiser [H. M.	sc-st sl.		J. Bythesea, vc	A cruise			
.. 19	Formosa	B. str.	450	Browne	Hongkong*	.. —	Op., &c.	W. R. Dalziel, P & O. Agt
.. 20	Typhoon	Pru. bg	210	Meinke	Whampoa	Feb 29	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 21	Palmerston	B. bark	397	Peters	Amoy	Mar 2	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 21	Berwick Walls	B. ship	621	Findlay	Liverpool	Oct 25	General	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 21	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Kanagawa			Lindsay and Co
.. 22	Lady Elizabeth	B. bark	467	Laws	London	Oct 15	General	Lindsay and Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 17	Azof	B. str.	476	Gaby	N'saki & K'gawa	Re-expts.	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent
.. 17	Beaver	A. ship	727	Smith	New York	Tea & Silk	Russell and Co
.. 17	Sarah Lucy	B. bark	450	Wilson	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 17	Granada	A. schr	331	Taylor	Nagasaki	do	Howard and Co
.. 17	Julie	Bre. bk	372	Burhom	Swatow	do	Turner and Co
.. 17	Persia	B. ship	661	Parnall	Amoy & S'pore	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 17	Aar	Ha. sh	398	Brushn	Swatow	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 18	Faust	Ha. sch	148	Thuren	Ningpo	Re-expts.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Kamehameha IV.	B. ship	499	Cherry	London	Tea & Silk	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 19	Oscar	Rus bk	830	Parman	Callao	Ballast	C. Treasure Jones
.. 19	La Mandarina	Per.-sch	215	Simmons	Ningpo	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 19	Bustard [H. M.	g.-boat		F. W. Hallowes	do		
.. 20	Sophia Adelaide	Rus bk	440	Kolman	Cronstadt	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams	B. ship	869	Rees	London	Tea & Silk	Shaw, Bland and Co
.. 23	Aden	B. str.	507	Bernard	Hongkong*	Silk & Sun	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agent

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination	Intended despatch
Agra	Dec 27	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Fuchau	Early
Argonaut	Mar 14	Du. bk	387	Carsh	Turner and Co..............	Kanagawa	Early
Attalante	Feb 26	Du. str	260	Hartmans	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Benvoirlich	Mar 6	B. ship	599	Stuart	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	Early
Bertha Kohn	Mar 15	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	
Berwick Walls	Mar 21	B. ship	621	Findlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....		
Betty Peilbach	Mar 7	Ha. bk	344	Blohm	Siemssen and Co............	Swatow	Early
Broadwater	Mar 18	B. ship	571	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Chevy Chase	Mar 17	B. str.	423	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Hkong & Fchau	cld 23d
Christine Brocklemann	Feb 23	Mbg. bk	400	Woss	Siemssen and Co............		
Constantia	Mar 14	B. bark	436	Sinclair	Smith, Kennedy and Co......	London	Early
Countess of Seafield	Mar 1	B. bark	492	Brown	Dent and Co	London	Imdt.
Eureka	Mar 7	A. ship	1041	Cutler	Russell and Co	New York	
Forest Eagle	Mar 10	A. ship	1156	McLillan	Order		
Formosa	Mar 19	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel, P. and O. Agen	Hongkong*	7th prox
General Jacobi	Feb 24	Bre. bk	447	Weiland	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'poa	23th inst
Georgiana	Mar 16	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co......		
Helene	Mar 14	Ha. bk	240	Sohst	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hendrick Ida Ambacht	Feb 23	Du. bk	756	Byl	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	cld 20th
Home	Feb 18	A. bark	331	Basset	Augustine Heard and Co......	Swatow	
Indiaman	Mar 7	A. ship	1164	Smith	Vaucher, Frères		
Juno	Mar 1	Du. bk	584	Chevalier	Siemssen and Co............	Nagasaki	25th inst
Koh-i-noor	Mar 14	B. bark	303	Summerson	Wm. Hargreaves............		
Lady Elizabeth	Mar 22	B. bark	467	Laws	Lindsay and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby		
Marie Wilhelmine	Mar 17	Ha. bg	218	Jorgensen	Harkort and Co		
Marmora	Mar 18	B. bark	363	Lyell	A. R. Tilby		
Maryland	Mar 1	A. bark	191	Crosby	Frazar and Co..............	Nagasaki	26th inst
Mary & Louisa	Mar 15	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co		
Mary Russell Mitford	Feb 10	B. bark	519	Leadley	Bower, Hanbury and Co......	N'po & F'chew	
Medina	Mar 5	B. ship	357	McDonald	W. R. Adamson and Co......	Kanagawa	cld 19th
Melita	Mar 18	A. schr	198	Stratton	Wm. Pustau and Co	Kanagawa	Early
Mentchikoff	Mar 6	Rus. bk	270	Rosaland	Augustine Heard and Co......		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str	136	MacDonnell	Captain....................	Tug	
Moneka	Mar 16	A. bark	462	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co		
Nimrod	Dec 13	B. bark	284				
Norma	Jan 5	Swe. sh	415	Norman	Howard and Co	Amoy	cld 10th
Palmerston	Mar 21	B. bark	397	Peters	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Princess Charlotte	Mar 5	Du. bg	266	Hill	Russell and Co		
Pruth	Mar 21	B. bark	363	Hutton	Lindsay and Co		
Red Gauntlet	Feb 7	A. ship	1038	Lucas	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	New York	Imdt.
Rémi	Mar 8	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt & Cie........		
Richard Busteed	Feb 7	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Wetmore, Williams and Co....	Fuchau	cld 17th
Sea Witch	Jan 19	B. bark	373	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Sir Geo. Pollock	Feb 20	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Star of the North	Feb 18	B. ship	935	Buckham	Fletcher and Co	Fuchau	Imdt.
Syrian	Mar 18	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	Early
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str	121	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co	Tug	
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	293	Esensal	F. Loureiro	Manila	10th prox
Twee Jeannes	Jan 14	Du. bk	572	Windt	Wetmore, Williams and Co....		
Typhoon	Mar 20	Pru. bg	210	Meinek	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Veloz	Mar 14	B. ship	571	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Ville de Dieppe	Mar 8	Fr. sh	940	Rousseau	Dent and Co		

[53 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Cruiser..................	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, v.c.	..
Firm (81)................	H M gun boat	..	..	..	Lieut W R Boulton........	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Impérieuse	H M sc-st-fri	51	2347	530	R. Maguire .... {Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. L. T. Jones, C.B.}	360
Nimrod	H M dispt-boat	6	..	..	R. J. Wynniatt	180
Forbin	H I M str	..	..	..	Marier	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Oscar, 12th Sept.; Empress, 8th Oct.; Malda, 1st Nov.; Lucknow, 5th do.; Peterborough, 28th do.; Millbrook, 30th do.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; and Jubilee, 30th do.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Challenger, and Morayshire, 17th do; Emperor, 26th do.

Downs—Union, 1st June. *Portsmouth*—Heroes of Alma, 10th Nov. *Dover*—Ukko, 9th Nov.

Liverpool—E. P. Stringer, 15th Oct.; Flying Scud, 17th do.; Templeman, 20th do.; Invincible, 16th Nov; Hurricane, and Ranee, 24th do.; Fanny McHenry, 25th do.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod 15th do.; and Bacchante, 6th Jan.; Helen Ewing, 16th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 25th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; and Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; Ida, 13th do.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 5th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Earl of Chester, 27th Oct.; and Rosina, 27th Dec.

Yarmouth—Augusta & Meline.

New York—Union, 8th Sept.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	Total Black	Total Green	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
1844-45	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,695	59,299,968	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,517,002	66,391
1858-59	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

Year ending 30th June.	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales	TO THE UNITED STATES. Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
1847-48	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
1848-49	....	....	12,310,365	15,913	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52	....	....	31,225,000	20,333	3,600,000	14,100,000	18,000,000	295
1852-53	....	....	38,664,100	24,503	2,924,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,583,308	23,738,881	....
1855-56	21,668,430	8,543,424	35,211,854	56,275	289,412	20,650,535	20,939,947	1,158
1856-57	10,607,084	10,791,487	21,401,571	50,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,632
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,710	345,303	17,625,806	17,971,109	1,608
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,560

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July, 1858, to 30th June, 1859.*

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct,*	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,560
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,	....	....	690,734	....
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	....
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,664	....	211,664	} 54,535
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,	....	....	....	140
Total	....	....	39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	SILK Total Bales
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	do	641,755	113,520	755,675	....
.. 29	Admiral	412	do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 17	Egmont	767	do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	do	522,738	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	403	do	375,540	39,970	415,510	....
Sept 1	Neville	715	do	52[illegible],060	212,789	765,[illegible]	875
.. 4	St[illegible]oway	527	do	322,038	178,471	500,510	974
.. 9	[illegible]	712	do	365,870	[illegible]	604,06[illegible]	1,080
.. 13	[illegible]	499	do	442,652	105,226	547,[illegible]	1,021
.. 20	[illegible]	519	do	407,1[illegible]	250,029	660,218	500
.. 21	Abouï Medjid	399	do	[illegible]2,288	126,7[illegible]	5[illegible]9,021	288
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	do	341,635	....	341,635	451
.. 24	Eastfield	431	do	441,529	63,127	504,656	[illegible]
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	do	269,8[illegible]0	363,9[illegible]	633,732	[illegible]
.. 9	Wynaud	546	do	265,137	[illegible]8,703	553,840	[illegible]
.. 24	Sultan	1184	do	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	25[illegible]
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	do	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Egean	307	Liverpool	165,911	187,0[illegible]	354,03[illegible]	....
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	512
.. 5	[illegible]	887	do	780,252	196,0[illegible]	976,28[illegible]	942
.. 9	Friar Tuck	662	do	501,070	157,[illegible]	[illegible]	725
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ord.	424,426	46,266	470,69[illegible]	....
.. 11	Flying Spray	270	London	349,980	87,7[illegible]	437,762	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	do	333,060	221,277	555,[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 26	Chieftain	587	do	3[illegible]0,087	201,168	651,25[illegible]	46
.. 27	[illegible]	227	Cowes for ord.	245,0[illegible]	21,0[illegible]	266,124	....
.. 2[illegible]	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,1[illegible]	842,22[illegible]	55[illegible]
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	636	do	776,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 1[illegible]	Naomi	709	do	575,100	354,[illegible]	929,[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	801	do	73[illegible],109	1[illegible],281	914,[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 2[illegible]	Australia	72[illegible]	do	421,838	182,822	60[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan 1	[illegible]	732	do	547,01[illegible]	[illegible]	875,[illegible]	350
.. 8	[illegible]	47[illegible]	do	391,[illegible]	[illegible]	45[illegible]	....
.. 10	Patna	325	do	279,8[illegible]	[illegible]	37[illegible]	59
.. 21	Bride of the Seas	516	do	127,62[illegible]	308,7[illegible]	436,[illegible]	314
.. 26	[illegible]	45[illegible]	do	201,1[illegible]	217,5[illegible]	*41[illegible]	312
.. 2[illegible]	[illegible]	453	do	449,349	44,5[illegible]	49[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb 19	John Robinson	415	do	278,1[illegible]	178,115	456,25[illegible]	22
.. 22	[illegible]	799	do	720,318	125,585	845,903	....
.. 22	Vanguard	626	do	70[illegible],604	115,911	823,51[illegible]	....
.. 23	[illegible]	459	do	461,179	40,567	501,746	83
.. 29	Biobio	582	do	49[illegible],689	102,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	do	582,956	18,245	631,201	4,7[illegible]
Mar 19	Kamehameha IV	499	do	339,071	202,11[illegible]	541,518	105
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams	869	do	602,105	304,141	†906,249	65

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES. *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds	Raw Silk. Peculs	Other Silk	Silk Piece Goods Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157;30	....	15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,41[illegible]	181;38	....	17,259
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15;95	....	4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	do	10,100	685,100	695,200	118;17	....	1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	do	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63;90	....	9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	do	....	720,724	720,724	....	....	400
.. 18	Black Prince	1061	do	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75;00	....	5,935
.. 26	Horatio	460	do	....	490,192	490,192	34;78	....	....
.. 27	Currituck	598	do	....	393,454	393,454	....	....	1,450
Dec 10	Swordfish	1031	do	....	813,662	813,662	5;00	....	1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	do	1,543	640,400	641,943	18;37	....	4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	do	....	631,865	631,865	....	....	4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	do	61,100	718,500	779,600	27;78	....	2,230
.. 27	Skylark	1209	do	....	1,158,793	1,158,793	....	....	....
.. 30	Surprise	1261	do	....	1,003,400	1,003,400	23;81	....	4,400
Jan 24	Canvass Back	731	do	47,010	654,595	701,635	84;68	....	4,250
Feb 24	Edwin Forrest	1140	do	24,253	1,026,351	1,050,801	11;58	....	1,595
.. 28	Golden Rule	1185	do	34,438	1,239,202	1,273,640	16;00	....	625
Mar 17	Beaver	727	do	....	654,053	654,053	45;53	....	625

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Black Tea	Green Tea	TEA Total Pounds.
Sept 6	Sea Witch	237	Australia	....	....	298,145
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	do	....	22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July, 1859, to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK Total Bales
July 14	Aden, str.	507	Hongkong	1,0[illegible]7
Aug 2	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.	507	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.	507	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.	1080	do	2,664
.. 17	Formosa, str.	450	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.	330	do	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.	450	do....*vid* Fuchau	1,849
.. 21	Aden, str.	507	do	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.	678	do	2,010
.. 9	Carthage, str	500	do	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.	330	do	30
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do....*vid* Fuchau	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,604
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,481
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str.	507	do	2,184
Mar 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str.	507	do	2,580
			do	

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